

HECTOR CREW SAVED AT SEA

Taken From Doomed Collier By
Rescue Ships.

HECTOR HOLDS RECORD

Survivors Tell Thrilling Tales—Vessel, Now Total Wreck—Was
Bullt At Sparrows
Point.

Charleston, S. C.—The 135 seamen and marines who took refuge in open boats when the disabled naval collier Hektor was abandoned at sea, seven miles northeast of Cape Roman, have been saved.

Captain Bryant, of the Charleston Navy Yard, announced that the men had been picked up by the lighthouse tender Cypress.

Two Vessels To Rescue.

Included among the survivors are 57 marines. The collier was abandoned when she was driven ashore nine miles off Charleston Lightship after being disabled in the gale which swept the Atlantic Coast.

The Cypress and Wilmington were sent to the rescue and effected a remarkable rescue in view of the high wind and extraordinary roughness of the seas.

Captain Bryant said that the last seen of the Hektor she was breaking in two.

The steamer Alamo had been standing by the collier, having responded to her calls when she was disabled some 50 miles off here.

When the Navy Department heard of the plight of the Hektor the powerful wireless station at Arlington sent out a general call to vessels in the vicinity of the collier to go to her assistance and to stand by until the danger was passed. The call was heard by the Alamo, which forthwith went to the collier's assistance.

Vigilant Gets Call.

The first definite news that was received from the collier came through the tug Vigilant, when Captain Hunt succeeded in getting in wireless communication with the Hektor and learned that a steamship was standing by.

Later the Vigilant reported that the Hektor was 14 miles off Charleston and was making headway with difficulty at the rate of four miles an hour. At the same time the Alamo was still with her.

As the Hektor approached the Charleston lightship her difficulties became greater and the heavy sea began to break her in two. Finally she was unable to make further headway and after trying vainly to withstand the tremendous seas which rolled over her she sank. It is reported. The Vigilant reports that part of her superstructure still remains above water.

The Hektor was bound for Santo Domingo by way of Guantanamo. The marines which she carried were recruits to fill up the vacancies in the expedition now in Cuba and Santo Domingo.

Hektor Holds Record.

The Hektor made a new record for discharging coal in August, 1910, at the naval coaling station at Bradford, R. I., when she delivered 2,200 tons in seven hours. This was at the rate of nearly five and one-fourth tons a minute.

Soon after she was placed in commission thieves went aboard the Hektor at Hampton Roads and stripped the engine room and deck of brass work valued at \$500. As a result the fuel ship had to be taken to a navy yard for repairs.

Propelled by twin screws, the Hektor had a speed of about 12 1/2 knots. She is a vessel of 11,230 tons. Her dimensions are: Length over all, 403 feet, 53 feet beam and 32 1/2 feet depth. She is a sister ship of the Mars and the Vulcan, which were built in 1909.

Three seamen of the Hektor were drowned on May 28, when a whaleboat capsized in Cocoa Bay, Santo Domingo.

Cargo Worth \$500,000.

The Hektor carried coal, oil and stores valued at \$500,000. The ship's value was \$475,000, which was the contract price paid to the Maryland Steel Company, of Sparrows Point, Baltimore, which completed her in 1909.

U. S. MAY INITIATE PEACE MOVE.

Sounding Ambassadors As To European Conditions.

Berlin.—The United States is confidentially sounding American Ambassadors regarding internal conditions in Europe, and the public's attitude toward peace, the Amsterdam correspondent of the Vossische Zeitung reports, with the object of initiating a peace move. The Amsterdam correspondent said he received this news from a reliable source in London.

CONGRESS PLANS TO ADJOURN.

August 20 Tentatively Agreed Upon By Senate Democrats.

Washington.—Adjournment of Congress not later than August 20 was tentatively agreed upon by the Senate Democrats in caucus to revise their legislative program with a view to bringing the session to an early close.

TILE FISH LIKED AS FOOD.

Unknown Last October, 1,200,000 Pounds Consumed In Month.

Washington.—Efforts of the Bureau of Fisheries to increase the consumption of the fish caught off the North Atlantic coast are materializing rapidly. It was announced here. Although the fish virtually was unknown in markets before last October, when the bureau started its publicity campaign, receipts at New York have increased steadily until in June they amounted to 1,200,000 pounds.

COAST GUARD AFTER SHARKS

Service to Aid in Locating and
Killing Man-eaters.

SCHOOLS REPORTED SIGHTED

No Effective Preventive Measures Known—Bathers Are Warned To
Stay in Shallow Water,
Inside Breakers.

Washington.—The federal government canvassed its resources for combating the invasion of North Atlantic coast waters by sharks. President Wilson and his Cabinet discussed what could be done to prevent more tragedies like those which have occurred recently along the New Jersey shore, and the Coast Guard and Life-Saving Service were ordered to assist in shark extermination in every way possible.

The Bureau of Fisheries issued a formal statement advising widespread fishing for sharks and warning bathers to keep in shallow water, inside breakers and away from channels, but admitting inability to advance a certain effective means of preventing further attacks. The statement asserted, however, that there was no reason for panic among seaside bathers.

The first effort of the coast guard service will be to ascertain whether a few individuals or several schools of the sea monsters are in Northern waters. A cutter will fish for the sharks if their number is not great with the aid of life-saving corps. Should a large number be discovered, more extensive operations may be undertaken.

A beach patrol was suggested to the Bureau of Fisheries by Representative Sully, of New Jersey, and Representative Bachrach, of that State, introduced a resolution to appropriate \$5,000 to aid the bureau and State authorities in the campaign against sharks.

Scientists here are mystified at the presence of the big man-hunting fish in such northern latitudes. They believe the recent tragedies have been caused by a few predatory sharks, and doubt their presence in considerable numbers in the summer resort districts. Scientific circles were much interested in a report that the American Museum of Natural History, of New York, might send expert scientists, including Director Lucas, who is the leading American authority on sharks, to investigate along the New Jersey shore.

21,600 MOVIE THEATERS IN U. S.

Chicago.—Nearly 2,000 delegates attended the sixth annual convention of the Motion Picture Exhibitors' League of America here. In connection with the Convention some interesting figures on the extent of the industry were made public. They showed the following:

Number of picture theaters in the United States, 21,600; daily attendance, 25,000,000; amount invested in picture-theater property, \$360,000,000; salaries paid weekly, \$2,300,000; number of picture-theater employees, 205,000; amount invested in film plants, machines, electrical equipment and theaters, \$2,000,000,000.

M. H. MAURY TO RUN MINES.

President Wilson's Brother-in-Law Will
Manage Workings.

Bristol, Va.—M. H. Maury, of Annapolis, Ala., a brother-in-law of President Wilson, arrived here to take charge of the extensive mining interests of the Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company, the \$10,000,000 corporation headed by Henry K. McHarg, of New York. Mr. Maury is an experienced iron man, but in recent years has devoted his time to stock raising interests near here. He owns a large area of blue grass lands in Washington county, Virginia, eight miles east of Bristol.

ATTENDS COLLEGE AT 85.

Mrs. Winship Going From Wisconsin
University To California.

Berkeley, Cal.—Probably the oldest college student in the United States, Mrs. Amy D. Winship, aged 85 years, will soon be enrolled at the University of California. She is coming from the University of Wisconsin, where she was a student during the first part of this year. Mrs. Winship, who laid the foundation for her education in a log school-house in Illinois in 1847, started her university career several years ago at the Ohio State University.

JOHN H. CLARKE JUSTICE.

Ohio Federal District Judge Appointed
To Succeed Hughes.

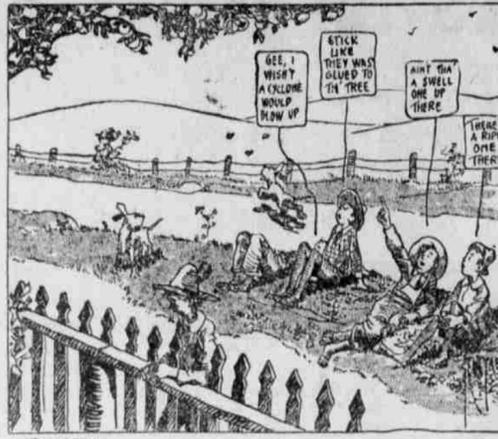
Washington.—John H. Hession Clarke, Federal district judge at Cleveland, Ohio, was nominated by President Wilson as an associate justice of the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Charles Evans Hughes to accept the Republican nomination for the Presidency.

THREE KILLED UNDER BUILDING.

Lightning Strikes Chimney, Causing
Collapse.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Three laborers were killed and five seriously injured in the collapse of a superstructure surrounding a new building at the plant of the Semet Solvay Company, on the Niagara River road near here. The structure went down in a sudden squall that swept over Niagara river, and some of the workmen declared that the building was struck by lightning.

WAITING FOR WINDFALL APPLES TO DROP



NEARING CLIMAX AT FORT VERDUN

One Large Defense Works Separates
Germans From City.

GREAT ATTACK IMMINENT

Forces Of Crown Prince Two and a
Half Miles Away After 143 Days
of Fighting—British
Moving On.

London.—Only two miles and a half from the center of Verdun, the German Crown Prince is believed to be preparing for a series of the greatest storming actions of the war.

The battle, which opened 143 days ago, is fast approaching a climax. Only one of the larger defense works now separates the Germans from the city, the shattered Fort Souville.

The German approach to Verdun now lies down hill. The capture of Fort Souville has given them artillery command of the neighborhood, and from this dominating position they are pouring down a tremendous fire into Souville and the two smaller forts to the southward—Belleville and St. Michel.

Further east on their front, which now stretches practically on a straight line from a point on the northern approaches to Souville to a point south of Damph, the Germans are heavily bombarding the strong Lauffe field work, a fortified forest. They are concentrating their energy on the left bank of the Meuse, their occasional outbursts on the opposite side of the river being apparently merely intended to prevent the French from transferring troops to the sectors of the main attack.

Information from Berlin is to the effect that the citadel of Verdun is a mass of ruins. The German artillery has had the last French defense under fire for more than a week and the steel and concrete works have been transformed to dust and debris.

The latest statement from Paris makes no reference to any action except the bombardment of Souville. The earlier report also told of the furious fire which is being poured into the French defenses.

Berlin announces, more than 2,000 prisoners have been taken in the fighting around Souville. The recently captured positions are being brought still further forward.

British Moving On.

The British have made a further advance north of the Somme, according to a report received from General Haig.

With Contalmaison and the entire German first line of defense on that and adjoining sectors firmly in their hands, the English troops are striking to the eastward toward Comblès and Tapsaume, Longueval, a junction point on the high road system, and the heights of Martinpuich, two and a half miles northeast of Contalmaison, which command the battle ground for miles around, are the immediate objects of their campaign.

Strong Infantry Attacks.

General Haig is not relaxing for a moment the pressure by which he hopes eventually to drive the invaders from France. Taking a leaf from their own book, the British are directing against the Germans in the field the same sort of campaign the Germans are attempting to carry out against the fortress of Verdun. Strong infantry assaults, each prepared by artillery fire, which wipes out trenches and levels fortifications, are being launched by the British at many points on the front and so far satisfactory headway has been gained in all of these.

The Germans are reported to have concentrated 80,000 men on a short front to check the British advance on the dominating heights of Martinpuich. These troops are being hurled forward in savage and costly counterattacks.

Berlin, admitting the complete loss of Contalmaison, claims success in

breaking up French attacks south of the Somme during the preceding after-noon.

SLIGHT DROP IN COST OF LIVING

Average Decrease of One Per
Cent. Shown in 1915.

MEAT, LARD AND EGGS DOWN

Bureau Says Retail Prices Of Food,
With Exception Of Sugar and
Grain Products, Are Not Governed
By European War.

Washington.—The cost of living, after rising steadily since 1907, except in 1911, took a downward trend during 1915. A report by the Bureau of Labor, just issued, analyzing retail prices of 29 articles of food, shows that relative retail prices during 1915 averaged one per cent. lower than in 1914. Meats, lard and eggs averaged from 1 to 3 per cent. lower, while potatoes were 2 1/2 per cent. lower. Wheat, flour, cornmeal and granulated sugar were higher than in 1914, flour being 20 per cent. and sugar 11 per cent. higher.

Commenting on statements that the European War is the dominating influence now controlling price changes of all commodities, the report says: "It is true that retail food prices increased greatly immediately after the outbreak of the war, and it seems probable that they have been maintained at a higher level ever since as a consequence of the increased demand abroad for our foodstuffs. A study of the retail price statistics of the bureau, however, will convince anyone that with the exception of sugar, flour and possibly cornmeal, the prices of the principal articles of food since October, 1914, have been mainly governed by local and seasonal conditions and not by the extraordinary exigencies brought about by war."

"The price of sugar shot up 52 per cent. from July 15 to August 15, 1914. The elimination from the American sugar market of beet sugar coming from Germany, Austria and Russia has kept sugar prices high during 1915. While flour did not jump in price so spectacularly as sugar, the cutting down of the area devoted to wheat growing in Western Europe and the cutting off of Russian wheat from Western Europe, resulting from the war, have so increased the demand for American wheat and flour that flour prices have advanced even more than sugar prices.

"Beef prices increased suddenly at the beginning of the war, but soon fell again, since which they have behaved normally."

WILSON SIGNS ROADS BILL.

Authorized Expenditure Of \$85,000,
000 For Highways.

Washington.—President Wilson signed the Good Roads bill recently passed by Congress authorizing the expenditure of \$85,000,000 in five years by the Federal Government on condition that states expend amounts similar to those apportioned to them. The signing was witnessed by members of the Senate and House and representatives of farmers' organizations.

AUTO RUNS AWAY WITH CORPSE.

Stricken While Learning To Drive,
Dies In Car.

Carlisle, Pa.—Guided alone by high curbing a new automobile carried the body of Frank W. Hoffer, 59 years old, a butcher, along the 600-foot block from Carlisle's Federal building to West street. Hoffer, who had bought the car a few days ago, was stricken by heart disease while learning to drive.

GUARDSMEN ON PATROL DUTY.

Fifth Massachusetts Infantry First
Eastern Organization.

El Paso, Texas.—The Fifth Massachusetts Infantry was ordered to the border for patrol duty, the first of the Eastern military organizations coming here to see active service.

The guardsmen will be stationed along the border from a point west of Fort Quitman, Texas, to Norris, N. M.

85 DEAD OR MISSING IN FLOOD.

Property Loss Put At \$10,000,000,
Situation Improving.

Atlanta.—The Southern floods are receding with the cessation of the rains which began last Wednesday. About 85 persons are dead or missing and the property loss, mostly crop damage, is estimated at nearly \$10,000,000. Central Alabama is the only section showing no improvement.

WASHINGTON NEWS

Agents of the Department of Justice have increased their vigilance to prevent passage of arms and ammunition across the Mexican border.

R. R. MEN WIN SIX FULL CREW CASES

Railroads Get Decisions In Four Tests
Of 1911 Act Before Service
Commission.

Commission.

Harrisburg—

Six of the ten complaints brought by representatives of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen against the big railroads of the State alleging violation of the "full crew" Act of 1911, were decided by the Pennsylvania Public Service Commission in favor of the men and extra men ordered placed on trains. In four cases it was held that the complaints were not well founded. The six decisions upholding the trainmen were given by Chairman W. D. E. Alney, who went into them exhaustively. In one case, which was watched with interest all over the country, he held that sleeping cars must be considered as coaches in the meaning of the Act, and that the Pennsylvania Railroad must place a baggageman in charge of the baggage car. In four other cases it was held by the chairman that dining car conductors could not be considered trainmen or brakemen and that it would be just as logical to make waiters trainmen. The cases in which the railroads got decisions involved construction of trains, definition of expressmen and baggagemen and yard work. The latter case came from western Pennsylvania, and was one in which the railroad men took much interest. It was contended that trains containing over fifty and sixty cars were run through yards without the number of men required. Commissioner M. J. Ryan, however, in a long analysis of the work performed, held that the trains must be considered as yard switching, and that as the men were paid on a different basis and worked on a different system the Act could not be held to apply.

Phila. Will Have 1918 Endeavorers.

Enthusiasm among Philadelphia
Christian Endeavorers has been running high since the announcement that the State Executive Committee of the C. E. Convention had selected Philadelphia for holding the 1918 convention. The big Philadelphia delegation received the news with cheers and plans were at once begun for the entertainment of the convention two summers hence.

The executive committee was influenced in its decision to take the convention to Philadelphia by pressing invitations from the Philadelphia C. E. Union. Mayor Thomas B. Smith and the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce.

"Big features of the session were addressed by William T. Ellis, of Swarthmore, and Miss Mildred Haggard, junior specialist, of Minnesota.

Dr. William Shaw, of Boston, addressed the convention and a big pageant was given by the Junior Endeavorers. "Endeavor Experts" held a banquet, when they were addressed by Stanley B. Vandersall, of Ohio.

The parade of the Endeavorers which preceded by a thunderstorm which swept the city at the time scheduled for the event. Sectional meetings were various phases of C. E. work were discussed by leaders from Philadelphia, Reading, Pittsburgh, Allentown and other cities.

Annuitant To Oil Discoverer Is Closed.

An opinion given to Thomas A. Crichton, cashier of the State Treasury, by Deputy Attorney General Kun, closes an annuity which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania granted to E. L. Drake and wife by Act of 1873. The grant was made to Drake because "he discovered large quantities of petroleum in the State, which greatly stimulated various industries" and "also added directly to the revenue of the Commonwealth more than one million dollars." The annuity was \$1,500. Mr. Drake died some years ago and his wife has been drawing the annuity since. Her death occurred recently and Mr. Crichton is informed that he may pay the amount of the annuity which had accrued at the time of her death to her estate.

Supplies For Workmen Part Of Wages.

The State Workmen's Compensation Board has ruled that amounts deducted from gross earnings of an employe by the employer for furnishing supplies necessarily used in computing "average weekly wages" in compensation proceedings. The ruling is made in an opinion by Commissioner J. W. Leach, in a case which will have an important bearing upon the claims in the anthracite region.

Refuses To Lift Road Race Ban.

Highway Commissioner Black refused to reverse his ruling forbidding hill-climbing contests and races on State highways, informing a committee of Fayette countyans that if public sentiment was in favor of such contests the Legislature could be petitioned to permit them.

Labor Department To Inspect Schools.

Arrangements have been completed whereby school buildings throughout the State will be inspected by men of the State Department of Labor and Industry, who will make recommendations as to fire escapes and similar fire hazards.

Two Justices Appointed.

These justices of the peace were named: John M. Scott, Beaver, and William E. White, Beaver Falls.

In a fall from a tree, six-year-old Theresa Luttenberg, of Bushkill Township, Northampton county, was killed.

INTERESTING NOTES FOR ALL

Abyssinia is an important cattle breeding country.

Lhasa has a population of 15,000, of whom 9,000 are women.

One-fourth of the world's lead supply comes from Great Britain.

KEYSTONE MEN ON THE BORDER

Camp Too Small, Will Be Moved
Nine Miles From El Paso.

SOLDIERS HIT BY BLAST

Lewis B. Wilson, Formerly a Subway
Engineer, Mortally Wounded
On Border—Blame On
Mexicans.

El Paso.—Lewis B. Wilson, a young civil engineer, of Philadelphia, a private in Company I, First Pennsylvania Regiment, had his skull fractured accidentally and is lying at the point of death at the field hospital at Fort Bliss.

Wilson was in a shower bath refreshing himself after the military duties of the day, when without warning some Mexican laborers blasting for a refuse pit behind the Second Battalion set off a charge of dynamite which sent a shower of rocks in all directions over the camp of the First Regiment.

Two missiles, each weighing not less than a pound, struck Wilson on the head. He was picked up unconscious and in spite of the efforts of surgeons, who operated on him Tuesday night he has not recovered consciousness. Little hope is entertained for his recovery.

While the carelessness of the Mexican laborers is regarded as the cause of the accident, Colonel Allen is making a thorough investigation in order to fix the responsibility.

Fourth and Eighth At the Border.

The Fourth and Eighth Regiments of the Pennsylvania National Guard, arrived, completing the Pennsylvania contingent of guardsmen in El Paso. Guardsmen and regulars now here total about 26,000.

Fifteen car loads of small arm ammunition, said to be the largest single shipment of munitions ever made along the border were sent from here to the Douglas, Ariz., base.

Military authorities placed powerful searchlights on hill tops and other village points near the Mexican border at Eagle Pass. These will make it practically impossible for any military activity to be conducted near the border under cover of darkness.

El Paso.—The greatest hardship

confronting militiamen here is in store for the Pennsylvania division. Major General Clement commanding, which, because the camp sites are proving too small for the great number of troops arriving, will make camp about three miles north of Fort Bliss, making it approximately nine miles distant from El Paso, and with no street car lines nearer than Fort Bliss.

Two battalions of the Pennsylvania troops left for Boquillas, in the Big Bend country, to patrol that border in conjunction with two squadrons of Texas cavalry. The battalions are taken one from the Second and the other from the Tenth Regiment.

The order for the dispatch of reinforcements to Colonel Gaston's command followed closely reports from the district that Mexican bandits had raided the Lamula mine, an American property, about 100 miles south of the border, and that residents near Boquillas heard that the outlaws were moving north.

Guardsmen Well Fed.

Food complaints which flooded the East for the first day or two after the Massachusetts and Pennsylvania troops began arriving, were little justified, even though the quartermaster's department here was almost swamped in putting adequate supplies in possession of the rapidly-arriving contingents at widely separated camps.

Queries at the various local cantonments elicited the fact that the guardsmen are being well fed, many of them better fed than in civilian life and that in quantity, quality and assortment of food their rations are now different from those of the Regular Army. In fact, the militia messes are very much more diversified than those of the Regulars, for the militiamen are supplying themselves with all manner of delicacies while many a tent is equipped with a private ice box and a supply of cold bottles.

Very little sickness has occurred. Many unhardened militiamen arriving here were overcome while making camp, due to the combination of trail weariness, the effects of too much pie and soda pop, hot sun, high altitude and the labor of pounding tent pegs into rock soil. These men have long since recovered and the health of all the contingents is excellent. Many of the complaints sent East are undoubtedly due in large measure to home sickness. Around the camps small houses have been erected and these are serving as residences or club-houses for officers.

Colonels and other commanding officers of militia here say very few enlisted men with dependents have yet made application for discharge. Care is being taken by officers to see that their men with dependent families send the greater part of their pay home, and in some instances regimental funds have been established to give further aid.

To Be Organized On Army Basis.

Army officers are convinced that the coming of General Bliss would result in organization of the National Guardsmen into tactical units. General Bliss will make a study of this service, and will supervise the concentration of the scattered units on a divisional basis.

Such action is in line with the suggestion of General Funston, who recommended to the War Department a few weeks ago the division of the border command into three parts, each part to be commanded by a major general.